(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2470.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1794.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 7.

THE negotiation of Raffic Muſtapha, our ambaſſador at the court of Peterſburg, appears not to have taken a very favourable turn.

The inſtructions given to this miniſter related to two very principal objects. The firſt was, that the Ruſſians ſhould in future ſubmit to the new duties eſtabliſhed in all the Turkiſh dominions, and the ſecond was, to inſiſt upon the liberation of all the Turks who are priſoners in the Ruſſian territories.

Theſe two demands have ſuſpended the negotiation; but it is hoped, that the new Ruſſian miniſter, M. Codlabey, will renew them, although the grand ſeignior appears determined, notwithſtanding the interpoſition of the courts of Vienna and London, to abide by his demands.

The divan have ordered the neceſſary preparations to be made. The captain pacha has viſited all the ſea-ports, and given directions for fitting out the ſhips with the utmoſt ſpeed. At his return to Conſtantinople, he had a long conference with the grand ſeignior. Preparations equally active are making by land, and the commandants of Bender and Annaps have received orders to ſpare no expence in putting theſe important fortreſſes into a reſpectable ſtate of defence. A war with Ruſſia ſeems to be inevitable. Diſtracted, however, by internal commotions, the Porte is not now in a condition to oppoſe, with any probability of ſucceſs, the mighty monarch of the north.

Mahmud Pacha's proteſtations of fidelity were only made for the purpoſe of blinding the divan to the immenſe preparations he is making—All that part of his army which had gone over to the ſeraſquier of Romelia, is returned to his ſervice. Ali Pacha of Janima, has alſo declared in his favour, and has, in conſequence, refuſed to pay any taxes to the Porte.

Roufed, at length, from its lethargy, the Turkiſh government has reſolved to check the operations of the inſurgents, and for that purpoſe has ordered an army of 120,000 men, under the command of the captain pacha, to march from Navolm againſt them.

LEGHORN, *February* 14.

We have had accounts from Madrid, that the Spaniſh court, upon receiving accounts that Toulon was evacuated by the allies, and that the French army which lay before that place, was ſent againſt the Spaniſh forces under Don Ricardos, in Rouſſillon, which would give the French a manifeſt ſuperiority of numbers, had ordered their general to evacuate all the places they had taken, after carrying off all the artillery, and deſtroying the fortifications. In the mean time, ſeveral new corps were raiſing to reinforce the Spaniſh army in Rouſſillon.

VIENNA, *February* 22.

Almoſt all the letters received from the frontiers of Turkey within theſe ten or twelve days announce, in a poſitive manner, an approaching rupture between Ruſſia and the Porte; thoſe from Conſtantinople are to the ſame effect. What renders this news the more worthy of credit is, that all the pachas who command towards the Danube and the Nieſter, have received orders to eſtabliſh magazines; and the fortreſſes of Braſlow, Iſmailow, Bender and Choczim, are to be proviſioned, without delay, for one year.

TOURNAY, *March* 5.

The report of cannon has been heard from four in the morning till the evening, but we are yet ignorant of the cauſe. Our light dragoons were on horſeback during the whole time of the cannonade. We continue to work with the utmoſt activity, putting this town in the beſt ſtate of defence.

LEYDEN, *March* 7.

The moſt recent advices from Francfort explain the firſt reports relative to what took place on the arrival of the two French commiſſioners—it was not the people of this city who took offence at the Jacobin ornaments which adorned their chariots—it was a ſtranger, a Ruſſian, who would have torn off their ornaments by force. As a reparation, the Pruſſian general, count Kalkreuth, cauſed him to be arreſted, and he will not be releaſed but at the intervention of the miniſter of that nation.

It appears that theſe commiſſioners have been received with all the honours uſually paid to public characters. They have commenced their conferences with M. de Kalkreuth; and it is the general idea, that they are not ſimply charged with the buſineſs of exchanging priſoners—mean time, their ſtay at Francfort is prolonged, and the reſult of the firſt interview has been ſent by expreſs to their reſpective ſuperiors.

AMSTERDAM, *March* 10.

We learn from Peterſburgh, that the Turkiſh ambaſſador left that place on the 10th of laſt month, after having delivered to the imperial miniſter, a memorial reſpecting certain objects which the two courts cannot bring to an amicable termination. General Balbaroake, who received this ambaſſador when he arrived on the frontier, is ordered to accompany him thither on his return, and to be preſent then at the exchange of the two reſpective ambaſſadors; for M. Kuturoff, who waited only for the arrival of a ſucceſſor at Conſtantinople, will depart immediately.

If a rupture takes place between Ruſſia and the Porte, the fortreſs Choczim will ſoon fall into the hands of the former, for the Turks have neglected to repair the fortifications which the Auſtrians demoliſhed before they evacuated the place. It is beſides weak, being defended by a weak garriſon of 4000 men, while the Ruſſians, always active and vigilant, have collected at Kemieiec and the environs, an army of 24,000 men.

BRUSSELS, *March* 15.

General Beaulieau, whoſe head quarters are ſtill at Arlon, has ſent to the prince of Saxe Cobourg for reinforcements, to enable him to oppoſe the attempts of the French army of the Moſelle, on that part of the frontier.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg has his head quarters at Valenciennes, general Maek is with him; and the report is, that the French are to be attacked without delay, that they may be obliged to fight before they can complete the works of their entrenched camp near Cambray.

Laſt night major-general Haddick arrived from Vienna, with important diſpatches relative to the conduct of the campaign, and the inauguration of the emperor. The inauguration is to take place in the courſe of this month, and the archduke Charles to act as proxy for the emperor; after which it is ſuppoſed that general Haddick has brought him the emperor's leave to join the army. In the mean time his field equipage is kept in conſtant readineſs.

The duke of York's head quarters are at Courtray. On Sunday the 9th he advanced with about 3000 of the combined troops, and took poſſeſſion of Menin, Rouque, Halluin and Rouſbeque, from which the French retreated in ſuch haſte as to leave ſome field pieces behind them. The troops were ſo elated, that they offered to attack the ſtrong poſt before Billeul; but his royal highneſs reſtrained their ardour, aſſuring them that they ſhould ſoon have ſufficient opportunities of diſplaying their valour. Of 300 peaſants who marched on this expedition, ſeven received the gold medals, as the reward of their zeal and bravery.

Seven thouſand pioneers are to be employed in forming entrenchments between Lannay and Turcoin. The number of troops along the frontier, from Orchies to Nieuport, is computed at 45,000, commanded by the duke of York and general Clairfayt.

PARIS, *March* 11.

Thomas Paine, in his priſon here, is determined not to remain idle. A production of his has juſt made its appearance in Engliſh, and bears the following title: "The Age of Reaſon; being an Inveſtigation of True and Fabulous Theology, by Thomas Paine, citizen and cultivator, of the United States of America," &c. &c.

The revolutionary committee of Liſle has found out an excellent way to ſtop bankruptcies, by refuſing certificates of civiſm to all thoſe who have not honourably paid their debts.

Amongſt the perſons who have been lately guillotined, are the count de l'Aigle, marſhal-de-camp, and Louiſa Roſalie, de la Rochefoucalt. Ninety-one prieſts have been conducted from Rouen to Rochfort, condemned to be tranſported to the coaſt of Africa.

A great number of troops file off to the right towards Givet, and to the left towards Dunkirk, which ſhews that the army of the North is on the point of making ſome great attempt.

The quarrel between the Cordeliers and the Jacobins was made up by Collet d'Herbois; and one Loys announced that the Genoeſe had ſent to Marſeilles 8000 loads of wheat.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

January 7.

General Weſterman appeared at the bar, and ſaid, "Citizens repreſentatives, a wound which prevents me from all exerciſe on horſeback, is the motive of my journey to Paris. I come to preſent to the convention ſome remains of the ſacerdotal ſpoils of the biſhop of Agra, ſo famous for the part which he acted in the late catholic and royal army—I come alſo to aſſure you, that of that army, which was ſtill 90,000 men ſtrong, while in the diſtrict of Mans, not a ſingle combatant has remained.—Chiefs, officers, ſoldiers, biſhops, counteſſes, princeſſes, and marchioneſſes, all periſhed by the ſword, by the flames, by the waves.

This dreadful example is unprecedented in the annals of hiſtory; and Europe, aſtoniſhed, will ſee that a republic, which, like the Everlaſting Father, dictates its laws from the ſummit of a ſacred mountain, will be able to maintain itſelf, and to reduce, like La Vendee, every country which ſhall be fooliſh enough to form a plan of reſtorating royalty to France."

The preſident anſwered Weſterman, and invited him to the honours of the ſitting among the repreſentatives of the people, amidſt the loudeſt plaudits.

LONDON, *March* 15.

Intelligence is received that the French have, for the preſent, changed their intentions of viſiting Great-Britain, firſt intending the conqueſt of the Iſland of Jerſey. The force is collected at St. Maloes; the number announced, is 10,000. The force at Jerſey conſiſts of 5,400, 4000 of which is militia.

It is rumoured that an order is given to our ſhips of war and cruiſers to make prize of all Daniſh veſſels, and to refuſe payment of the dues on paſſing through the Sound; and that this is done to force the king of Denmark to declare war againſt France.

The Danes are fitting out twelve ſail of the line to protect their neutrality. There is reaſon, however to apprehend that the court of Denmark is ſecretly inclined to favour the French revolution, and to render it aſſiſtance.

Several of the American veſſels which had been taken or detained, as having potaſh as part of their cargoes, and bound to Holland and other parts, have been permitted to depart, but without any payment of demurrage. There are and have been ſhips of this deſcription in almoſt every port of the Channel.

Intelligence has been received, that 6000 Auſtrians have poſſeſſed themſelves of the important poſt of Vontimiglin, by which it is rendered impoſſible for the French to penetrate into Italy by the Genoeſe territory.

No leſs than eighty-ſeven Britiſh manufacturers, all perſons of property, embarked in the river laſt week, for America; among them are ſeveral baize makers from Suffolk, where the woollen manufactory, it ſeems, is totally at a ſtand.

Two hundred letters which were on board the Boſton packet, ſome time ſince taken by the French, were on Saturday received at the general poſt-office, from Jerſey, where the Boſton packet is arrived, having been given up by the French. Remittances to a very large amount are ſaid to be contained in theſe letters.

March 17. Yeſterday field marſhal Freytag arrived in town from Valenciennes.

Declaration of the king of Pruſſia againſt a general armament of the inhabitants of the empire.

I. When the propoſition for a general armament of the ſubjects of the empire was made at the aſſembly of the diet, the king of Pruſſia repreſented ſuch eſſential difficulties againſt this meaſure, that he could not have expected that the propoſition would have been carried to a concluſion.

II. For this reaſon his majeſty finds himſelf under the neceſſity of laying them again once more before the neareſt circles, with this obſervation, viz. "That if the ſaid circles cannot determine with themſelves to withdraw the ſaid concluſion, and render it of non-effect, he will be forced, however contrary to his inclination, to withdraw his troops, as he cannot expoſe them to the danger which muſt neceſſarily reſult from this meaſure.

III. The reaſons that his Pruſſian majeſty oppoſes a general armament of the inhabitants of the empire, are the following, viz.

1. By employing the peaſants againſt the enemy, agriculture will want hands.

2. That there are not arms ſufficient to give to ſuch a maſs of people.

3. That it is impoſſible, in ſo ſhort a time, to teach the manual exerciſe to the inhabitants.

4. It has been found, by the experience of the two laſt campaigns, that the ſoldiers oppoſed to the French muſt be perfectly exerciſed to make head againſt them.

5. Laſtly, independent of the above reaſons, it is infinitely dangerous, at a time like the preſent, when the French are watching every advantage to inſinuate their principles, to aſſemble ſuch a maſs of men, whoſe ideas upon forms of government muſt be various, and among whom conſequently diſſentions might ariſe, diſaſtrous in their conſequences both to the armies and to the conſtitution of the empire.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 26th ult. ſtate, that Dumouries has ſent to the court of Vienna ſeveral plans for the proſecution of war in the preſent campaign.

General Pichegru and Ferrand have had a long conference at Cambray, with reſpect to the operations of the enſuing campaign, and the plans of the committee of public ſafety. As ſoon as this conference was concluded, a meſſenger was ſent to Paris, and the two generals immediately ſet off to take command of their reſpective armies of the North and the Ardennes.

Letters from Nice, of the 17th ult. announce, that that city is full of republican troops, who are to act at the opening of the campaign. Sixty pieces of can-

non had alſo arrived at Nice from Toulon. The commiſſioner, Salicetti was ſhortly expected to arrive at Nice, after which, 10,000 men, abundantly ſupplied with ammunition and proviſions, were to embark on ſome ſecret expedition. The greateſt zeal prevails at Nice, in building ſhips and veſſels of all ſizes.

Letters brought by captain Savage of the Camilla, who ſailed from Virginia the 18th of February, ſtate, that on the day on which he ſailed, two French men of war of 74 guns, two frigates of 40 guns, and two of 18 and 16 guns, were turned into Hampton Road; the Ambuſcade and two other French frigates were already there. In conſequence of this intelligence, inſurance to America has ariſen from five to eight guineas per cent.

Dr. Prieſtly preached an excellent ſermon on the Firſt Day, from this text, *Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand:* in which he inveſtigated the ſcripture prophecies, which ſeem to point at the events now taking place in the world. It is remarkable that his ſermon was printed beforehand, and that he delivered it from the printed copy; probably to ſecure himſelf againſt the conſequences of ſuch groſs miſrepreſentations as ſent poor Winterbottom to Newgate.

March 18. A letter from the Hague, dated March the 6th, ſays, "the current report here ſince yeſterday, is that Ruſſia has declared war againſt the Porte."

The army in Piedmont, it is hoped, with the aid of the duke of Modena, who is to give 200,000 ducats towards defraying the expences of the war, and that of the other ſtates of Italy, can be raiſed to 120,000. The Croats who are to form a part of it are on their march through Carinthia.

The ſenate of Venice, preſſed by the miniſters of the coaleſced powers, has, it is ſaid, returned for anſwer, that it ſhould regulate its conduct by that of the Ottoman Porte; and that ſhould the Porte be forced into a war, the ſenate of Venice will determine on an armed neutrality.

The equipment of ſome ſhips of the line which was to have begun on the 24th ultimo in the Daniſh ports, has been put off, on account of the late fire at Chriſtianburg.

The Dutch ſquadron at anchor in the port of Leghorn, has no other object than to ſtrengthen the good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between the ſtates general and the regency of Algiers, and has conſiderable preſents on board for that purpoſe. This ſquadron, however, may clear the Mediterranean of the French corſairs which infeſt it.

A letter from Dieppe, dated the 27th of February and brought by a fiſhing boat, contains the following intereſting detail reſpecting the army of the royaliſts.

The army augments daily; it at this time conſiſts of above 60,000 men, armed and divided into troops, excluſive of a number of brave royaliſts who have retired for a time, and who begin to rejoin it.

The Limouſin is in a full ſtate of inſurrection, and they hope will be able to join the royaliſts of La Vendee.

In Lower Normandy 7000 men have taken up arms, under a brave commander.

Aſſemblies are alſo taking place at Dieppe, againſt whom the convention have ſent troops; but they deſert, or refuſe to march. In fact, every thing promiſes a general inſurrection.

March 19. By a neutral veſſel which left Havre the 13th, we have received the French papers and ſeveral communications from Paris, as late as the eleventh. Theſe communications enable us in the moſt poſitive manner to contradict the reports that were in circulation yeſterday of an inſurrection having taken place in Paris, in which the national convention had been expoſed to the inſult and indignation of the people. No ſuch inſurrection has taken place.

The court of Peterſburgh is ſaid to have demanded of the court of Vienna a declaration of neutrality, and a force of 24,000 men, if a war ſhould take place between Ruſſia and the Porte. In order to induce his imperial majeſty to comply with this demand, the empreſs has promiſed that the diſtricts of Cracow, Lubler, and Cochin, ſhall be ceded to Auſtria by the inſulted country of Poland.

Letters from Leghorn ſtate, that general Paoli having heard of the ſurrender of St. Florence, marched againſt Baſtia, at the head of 6000 Corſican royaliſts. Being arrived at a proper place, he gave a ſignal to the Britiſh ſquadron, which was then off that part of the iſland. The Britiſh ſhips of war immediately approached, and landed the troops within ſight of Baſtia, and at the diſtance of four Italian miles from it. Immediately after the Baſtia was blockaded by the combined Britiſh and Corſican troops, who erected different batteries, and intimated to the republicans by a ſummons, that they muſt ſurrender the fortreſs in twenty-four hours. The maſter of the above veſſel adds, that at his departure he heard a cannonade.

The captain of a Tertane which arrived at Leghorn from Porto Ferraro, depoſed, that he heard a cannonade, which laſted all day long on the 25th, and ſeemed to proceed from Baſtia.

The people of Paris appear to be by no means diſpoſed to an inſurrection. Herbert, popular as he is, has been foiled in his endeavours to produce one againſt Camille Deſmoulins, Fabre d'Eglaintine, and other deputies; and when an addreſs was publiſhed by the adminiſtrators of the police, on the 6th inſtant, requiring the people to rally round the convention, the popular ſocieties of each ſection unanimouſly reſolved to obey the requiſition."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) March* 27.

The ſhip Betſy, that arrived on Tueſday from Cork, touched at Madeira, where they had information of the Spaniards having demanded a truce of three months from the French.

Captain Terraſon mentions, that about 300 of the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince had been lately killed; that the ſhipping were endeavouring to quit the harbour; and that our cruiſers, ſtationed off that port, had already taken two ſhips and two brigs, (one of which is the Active of fourteen guns) with ſeveral ſchooners and ſloops, which were ſent to Leogane.

Extract of a letter from L'Arcahaye, dated March 21.

"Yeſterday all the veſſels at Port-au-Prince made their eſcape from thence, but were prevented going further than this by captain Rowley and captain Perkins. The cauſe of this ſudden buſineſs was owing to the parties there falling out; the conſequence was dreadful: They put all the better ſort they could lay hold of to death, which amounts to 600.

"From this tranſaction we may ſhortly expect to be in poſſeſſion of it, but am much afraid they will ſet fire to the town before we get it; they have deſtroyed the plain cloſe by it a few days ago. The Brigands came within ſix miles of the town a few nights ago, and deſtroyed one of the fineſt buildings in St. Domingo, and cut off the head of one unfortunate fellow they found there."

BOSTON, *April* 23.

Mr. Francis Joy, of Nantucket, a few days ſince received a letter from captain Gideon Gardner, at St. Euſtatia, of which the following is an extract.

"I ſend you the following copy of a letter I received about one hour ago from my lawyer, from St. Kitt's, wrote yeſterday, 12th March.

DEAR SIR,

I ſnatch the opportunity of a veſſel that I am told is bound to St. Euſtatia, to encloſe you the late inſtructions from England; which I have contrived to get, in ſpight of the pains taken by our privateer owners and agents to ſuppreſs it. You will ſee by them we have nothing now to fear, as the court dares not deny you juſtice. You will ſee too, that all your countrymen, had they taken my advice, would have got back their veſſels and cargoes here; for their claims would have ſtood over until now, on account of my ill health. Perhaps ſome way may be found for getting the ſentence upon them reverſed by the court here. I do not know, but if any of them chooſe to ſend a power of attorney to me, I will do all in my power; as from theſe inſtructions, it is likely matters are accommodated between Great-Britain and America. I fear they will not find it ſo eaſy as they thought to get redreſs at home, until they have appealed to the ſuperior court in England. I have no more time; but wiſh, for the further benefit of your countrymen, you would make known theſe inſtructions in St. Euſtatia. I am, dear Sir, yours, very ſincerely.

JAMES STEPHENS."

April 26. Arrived here, the ſhip Commerce, captain Loring, from Gibraltar in 64 days. He came out with an Engliſh convoy, in company with the Raven, Plummer, of Boſton, who put into Cadiz.

By accounts from the Levant, there was but one American ſhip within the Straits. A few days previous to captain Loring's ſailing, an Algerine brig of 22 guns and 280 men, came into Gibraltar bay, after which ſhe ſailed on a cruiſe to the weſtward. By means of a Mooriſh gentleman, who was requeſted to aſk the officer of the force which would cruiſe from Algiers this ſummer, we learnt, they would have at ſea, 1 frigate 44 guns, 1 do. 36, 1 do. 32, 1 do. 28, 1 polacre ſhip 24, 2 brigs 22 each, 1 do. 14, 1 ſnow 16, 5 xebecs; and from Oran, they would fit out 1 brig 18 guns, 1 ſchooner (formerly of Marblehead,) 6 guns, 1 Tartan 4 guns, and 2 xebecs. They are all well manned and equipped. They were then on a cruiſe of 60 days. The number of chriſtian ſlaves in Algiers were 862, about 130 Americans. To alleviate their ſufferings, a benevolent character at Cadiz, forwarded them 1000 dollars, and a gentleman of Hamburgh, 500l. ſterling. The 11 American prizes ſold for 410,000 dollars, and the eſtimated ranſom for the 130 Americans, is 240,000.

Previous to the Algerines coming out, American bottoms were in great demand, and for three months the freights exceeded 150,000 dollars from Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 1.

"American property ſtill ſeems to be very precarious; their ſhips are taken both by the French and Engliſh, with this difference however, the former pay a good rich price for your goods, ſay 100 per cent. profit, with demurrage, and full compenſation for freight; and the latter detain veſſels and cargo ſix or eight months, till the expence of the law has eaten up the cargo, and then perhaps diſmiſſed, without amend for damages."

May 2. A gentleman from the Weſt-Indies, informs us that a captain Talbot, an American, after being taken and carried into New-Providence, loſing his property and brig, abuſed and inſulted by the Britiſh, reſolved on being indemnified and revenged, immediately proceeded to Guadaloupe, was naturalized procured a commiſſion as a French privateer; and with ſome American tars, who followed his example, and ſome French ſailors, had made ſeveral cruiſes, in which he had captured eight or ten ſail of Britiſh veſſels, which had been ſent into St. Thomas's. He adds, that the Britiſh privateers of the Leeward Iſlands were much afraid of meeting with him.

Captain Freeman wiſhes us to add to the intelligence communicated by him through our laſt, that notwithſtanding the privateers were ordered in, many of them kept out for the purpoſe of plunder; and further, that it was ſuppoſed all prizes now in port would be condemned by the courts of juſtice in thoſe iſlands.

NEWBURYPORT, *April* 29.

REPORT OF THE DAY.

A gentleman in this town, from Cape-Anne, yeſterday, ſays—a veſſel arrived there on Friday laſt, in a ſhort paſſage from Bilboa, in Spain, which brings certain accounts of the French having thrown a line of ſhipping acroſs from Calais to Dover, and have landed 100,000 men in England.

May 1. We have the pleaſure to acquaint you of the ſafe arrival, this morning, of the Fanny, captain Stevens, from Havre-de-Grace, in forty-five days. She was embargoed there forty-five days, and it was expected the embargo would be renewed in five days after he cleared out. We have thought it adviſeable to forward the letters and diſpatches to which we refer you for news. Nothing material is mentioned by the captains, but an action between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated.

The diſpatches brought by the above veſſel, were for M. Fauchet, the miniſter at Philadelphia, and for the conſul in this town. The papers encloſed in them are as late as March 12, but they contain no intelligence of primary importance, except the following circumſtance may be conſidered as ſuch: The king of Pruſſia has formally informed the diet of Germany, that owing to his exertions in the war, by being placed as the van-guard of the combined forces, and the great loſſes he had ſuſtained in baggage, ammunition and ſtores, by the retreat of general Wurmſer, he found himſelf neceſſitated to demand the ſuccours of the ſeveral circles to enable him to continue his forces in the field. He therefore demanded of the ſix circles moſt contiguous to his poſition, 82,000 rations of proviſions, and 56,000 of forage to be furniſhed daily, and of the four other circles he demanded a certain ſum in caſh. The anſwer of the diet to this demand we have not learnt. There are no accounts in the French papers of the capture of Valenciennes. Preparations for a deſcent on the iſland of Britain were ſtill making. Intelligence from England goes a great way to corroborate what is above related reſpecting Pruſſia.

A letter from St. Euſtatius, dated March 27, received by a gentleman of this town, relates: "We have received here an account of the ſurrender of Martinico by capitulation; of the confiſcation of the American property found there, and the advertiſement of forty-eight veſſels with their cargoes (among which is captain Mackay's ſchooner,) as alſo 10,000 hogſheads of ſugar; but which can be exported to a Britiſh port only."

Several veſſels taken under the old orders of the Britiſh government, have been condemned in the Weſt Indies ſince the new inſtructions have come; the admiralty judges deeming the capture legal, and the government alone anſwerable for the conſequences.

All the veſſels recently arrived from England, are very deeply laden; and principally with Britiſh property. A plain indication that war with the United States was not the object of the Britiſh government. Should a war enſue, this property will form a valuable fund for indemnification, &c.

NEW-YORK, *May* 5.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Draper, from Dublin, we are informed that 1300 men had been ſent to Belfaſt by government, for the purpoſe of preventing an inſurrection, which, apparently, would have taken place, had it not been for the troops.

Extract of a letter from London, March 13.

"Five French frigates are ſuffered to inſult our coaſts, and capture ſhips in our Channel, while we have near one hundred flags flying at Portſmouth.

"We are much pleaſed to find ſuch pacific diſpoſitions manifeſted by the American people, and we truſt their wiſdom will point out the neceſſity of perſiſting in ſo laudable a plan."

Extract of a letter from London, March 18.

"The merchants have applied for a convoy for a fleet to New-York, which has been granted by government; it is to be a 74 and a frigate."

A letter from Falmouth, (England) dated March 19, to a gentleman in this city, ſtates, that the Saturday prints ſay, our cruiſers are ordered to bring in all Daniſh veſſels—The Turkiſh ambaſſador has left St. Peterſburgh, and Robeſpierre has abſconded from Paris. The packet goes to Halifax with two mails.

May 7. A ſloop of Mr. Jackſon's of this place, arrived here yeſterday from Gaudaloupe, in twenty-three days, informs that St. Pierres was taken by the Britiſh forces, after immenſe ſlaughter on both ſides. They then proceeded to Baſſaterre, which, we fear, muſt inevitably ſhare the ſame fate. The mate of the above ſchooner came away in ſuch haſte, as to leave the captain behind.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 7.

A letter from a gentleman of reſpectability and information in Liverpool, dated March 3, to his friend in this city, ſays, "that in his opinion, peace is an event wich is not very remote." The writer of this letter has been in Scotland and Ireland, and in the principal towns in England, and collected from all quarters, that the current of the general ſentiment would very ſhortly ſet irreſiſtibly in favour of peace.

Extract of a letter from London, March 8.

"The affairs of France go on proſperouſly; an attack on York and Cobourg is expected every hour. The landing of the Sans Culottes, in England, engages every tongue; the miniſtry appear to be extremely agitated."

Extract of a letter, dated New-York, May 6, 1794.

"Jacob Watſon, whoſe daughter is married to a Sir John ——, captain of a ſeventy-four Engliſh ſhip of war, in admiral Jervis's fleet, in the Weſt-Indies, has received certain intelligence, that Jervis will not releaſe any of the captured American veſſels, until orders ſhall be received from England—and that the embargo is looked upon as a declaration of war on the part of America."

Extract of a letter from captain Andrew Lewis, commanding the state troops, on the frontiers of Virginia, to a member of congress, April 18.

"On the 6th instant, the Indians, not having an opportunity to do mischief immediately on the frontiers, came through the settlement within 15 miles of Abingdon, where the people were, as they thought, in perfect security. They fell on the family of a Mr. Livingston, and murdered and took the whole. My troops went in pursuit of them, and I have not yet heard the event."

May 9. Mr. Swift's resolution for taking off the embargo has been delayed for a few days. A memorial from Baltimore was yesterday read in the house of representatives, recommending its continuance.

The following letter was received by the ship Caroline, captain Gerrish:

Kingston, (Jamaica), April 6, 1794.

SIR,

Although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, my present situation induces me to write you the following information, as it materially concerns both our interests.

"Your correspondent in Port-au-Prince having loaded the schooner Industry with a cargo of coffee, about 86,600 weight, your property, we were ready for sea, but detained by an embargo six weeks. On the 9th of March we were permitted to sail, but ordered back by commodore Ford, who, with his squadron, lay before the town. On the 16th sailed again, in company with your brig, the Harmony, captain Dunphy, and before we got out of sight of the harbour, were both taken by an English schooner, and sent into this port, the 25th ult. What the consequence will be, I cannot inform you, but I expect we shall share the fate of the rest of our countrymen, who have their property condemned almost every day.

"If the American government can overlook all the abuses and injuries which its citizens suffer from these English pirates and tyrants, they may as well be allowed to come into our ports and plunder us at home.

I am, &c.

To Mr. —— ——, Philadelphia.

AUGUSTA. *(Georgia) April 26.*

On Thursday afternoon a strong detachment of captain Fauche's light dragoons, under the command of lieutenant Stuart, arrived at this place from Greensborough, having under guard a John Watkins, heretofore well known in the character of a gambler, and a —— Scott, who had been apprehended on suspicion of forging Baltimore bank bills; the latter, it is said, has become informer, and confesses that he himself has passed many bills of the aforesaid description knowing them to be counterfeit,—that his present companion, Watkins, is concerned, and that the whole gang amounts to about forty in number. The detachment, with the prisoners under their charge proceeded yesterday morning (as was given out) on their way to Waynesborough gaol.

The public is cautioned to be very circumspect in receiving bills of the Baltimore bank, in this quarter, as it is well ascertained there are considerable sums in counterfeit notes now in circulation.

RICHMOND. *May 6.*

Through a person who left the Cherokee nation fourteen days ago, we learn, that the Cherokee Indians continue peaceably disposed—The same person brought with him, from the frontiers of this state, dispatches for this government, and the scalp of the noted captain Tom Ben, alias Benge.

Benge was personally known to our informant, and is a half bred fellow of the Cherokee nation (said to have been now two years absent) who has for near twenty years past done much mischief in the neighbourhood of Powell's Valley, where he was well acquainted. He was an artful, attrocious villain, spoke the English language, and had prisoners with him when killed. He had informed these, that they would probably be very soon delivered up to their friends, as he expected a general peace after he arrived at a town* beyond a great river.

* *Probably the Look out Mountain, or Nickajack, on the south side of Tennessee river, to which, it is very likely, he was returning from the northern Indians.*

BALTIMORE. *May 12.*

On the seventeenth of March general Fitzpatrick, seconded by colonel Tarleton, made in the British house of commons the following motion:

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, representing that the detention of Mr. La Fayette, &c. was an act of great cruelty and injustice; that their liberation would tend much to the advancement of the common cause; and that his majesty would be pleased to take such wise steps as he in his royal wisdom might deem fit, to procure their enlargement."

The prime minister, however, opposed, and of course it was lost—by a majority of 107.

Extract from the SPEECH of lord WEYCOMB.

"Above all, he condemned the conduct of administration with respect to neutral states. The late iniquitous and impolitic order of council, so lately annulled, empowering privateers to prey upon the American merchants, was of a nature that required parliamentary investigation. When he read that morning the discourse of the president of the United States, he could not help comparing the dignity and wisdom of the sentiments which it contained, with the narrow and short sighted policy that we presumed. He knew American affairs sufficiently to assure the right honourable gentlemen, that an invasion of commercial rights was the last thing which America would suffer. Her late deliberations prove that she was determined not to be trifled with."

May 10. We hear that a very interesting discovery has recently been made, in respect to the losses which have been sustained by depredations on the mail of the United States.

ANNAPOLIS, *May 15.*

An Act supplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbours in the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port and harbour of the city of Annapolis be fortified in such manner, and at such time or times, as the President of the United States may direct; and that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ a garrison in the said fortification, provide cannon and equipments, and receive from the state of Maryland a cession of the lands on which the said fortification, and its necessary buildings, may be erected, agreeably to the second and third sections of the act to which this is a supplement.

Passed the House of Representatives, May 1st, 1794.

The above bill passed the senate the 6th instant, and was sent to the President for his approbation.

Third Congress of the United States.

At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An act limitting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates of certain descriptions.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all claims for the renewal of certificates of the unsubscribed debt of the United States, of the descriptions commonly called "Loan Office Certificates," or "Final Settlements," which may have been accidentally destroyed, shall be for ever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless the same shall be presented at the treasury, on or before the first day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

And be it further enacted, That no claim shall be allowed for the renewal of loan office certificates destroyed before the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, unless the destruction of the same was advertised, according to the resolution of congress, of the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, or before that time was notified to the office from which the same was issued; nor shall claims be allowed for the renewal of loan office certificates destroyed on or after the said fourth day of March, one thouland seven hundred and eighty-nine, nor of final settlement certificates destroyed at any time, unless the destruction of the same was so far made public, as to be known to at least two credible witnesses, soon after it happened, and shall have been before the presentation of the claim, as herein after provided, advertised for at least six weeks successively, in some one of the newspapers of the state in which the destruction happened, and also, in some one of the newspapers of the state in which the certificate issued, if that was another state; the advertisement or advertisements, in such case, expressing with as much precision as possible, the number, date and amount of the certificate alleged to have been destroyed, and the name of the person to whom the same was issued, together with the time when, the place where, and the means by which the same was destroyed.

And be it further enacted, That all claims for the renewal of destroyed certificates, of either of the descriptions aforesaid, not precluded by this act, shall be receivable, with the evidence in support of the same, by the auditor of the treasury, until the said first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and shall, by the accounting officers of the treasury be duly examined, and if satisfactorily supported, the claimants shall be entitled to receive certificates of registered debt, equal to the specie value of the loan office or final settlement certificates so proved to have been destroyed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.

Approved April 21, 1794.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

*** THOSE Gentlemen in the city of Annapolis, or neighbourhood thereof, who are desirous of entering into a troop of militia Light Horse, are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-fourth instant.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation on the 24th of December, 1793, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen years old, one of his eyes out, his left fore leg appears as if it had been broke, has a white spot on his left shoulder, and a star in his forehead, no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HATCH DENT, of Jno.

Charles county, May 10, 1794.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thousand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; said land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the first quality.

There is also on said land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of stones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in timothy, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be sold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. Persons inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county,

May 10, 1794. 1

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for Baltimore, will offer at public sale, on Monday, the twenty-sixth instant, all the DRY GOODS he has on hand, consisting of German linens; dowlais; twenty pieces of fine and coarse Irish linens; chintses and calicoes; a small assortment of hosiery; pocket and other handkerchiefs; ladies coloured gloves; ribbons, ferretings and bindings; an handsome assortment of waistcoat shapes; modes and persians; sewing silk and twist; fans; plain, striped and cross-barred muslins; muslin aprons and handkerchiefs; book and jaconet muslins; gauzes; humhums; counterpanes; bed-ticking; threads, tapes and needles; superfine and second broad-clothes; cassimers; velvets; thicksets; satinets and bombazets; moreens; Joan's spinning and durants; mens, youths, and childrens hats; with a variety of other articles too tedious to insert. Cash must be paid for all purchases under forty dollars, three months credit will be given for purchases exceeding forty and under one hundred dollars, and for all purchases above one hundred dollars four months credit will be allowed. Notes, with an endorser, will be required.

K. LONG.

Annapolis, May 15, 1794. 1

THE subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a short time, finds it necessary to remind those persons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is necessary their several accounts should be closed in a short time, for this purpose he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART to settle and receive the several balances that are due, and he is also directed to use compulsory methods in every instance where it may be necessary.

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794. 1

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he still carries on his HAT MANUFACTORY in this city, opposite Messr. RIDGELY and EVANS's store; he has furnished himself with every article necessary in his branch, and flatters himself, by his attention to business, to give satisfaction to his customers. He has on hand a large assortment of fine and coarse fashionable hats, which he will sell low for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

JOHN LONG.

N. B. Fine and coarse hats made at the above manufactory.

Annapolis, May 14, 1794. 1

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Leonard-town, which, if not taken up by the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JEREMIAH ADDERTON, 2.
John Allen Thomas, 1.
Benjn. Massuy, Kent county, eastern shore, 1.
Nicholas D. Greene, 1.
William Drury, 1.
Joseph Gough, 1.
Jas. Hopewell, Esq; 1.
Jane Payne, 1.
John Smith, 1.
James Thompson, constable, 1.
Nichs. Lewis Sewall, 1.
Thomas Watts, 1.
Edmund Plowden, Esq; 1.
Jno. Riley, 1.
Revd. Francis Walker, 1.
Geo. Clerk Tabbs, 1.
James Daffin, 1.
Thomas Reeder, jun. 1.
Philip Key, Esq; 1.

CLEMENT SEWELL, D. P. M.

THE co-partnership of ALEXANDER and LONG dissolved the first instant, they therefore request all persons, against whom they have claims, to make payment before the 10th of June, otherwise suits will be brought.

W. ALEXANDER,
K. LONG.

Annapolis, May 11, 1794. 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land, situate in said county, called GEORGE'S ADVENTURE, pursuant to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ZACHARIAH MAGRUDER.

May 5, 1794.

In CHANCERY, May 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS CROMWELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM MERRITT, deceased, be approved, and that the sale, by him made, as stated in the said report, of part of *Best Success* and part of *Hall's Palace*, on the 24th day of March last, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the sixteenth instant.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, in September next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, lying in said county, viz. BACHELOR'S HARBOUR and SWAN HARBOUR, agreeable to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

JOHN R. PLATER,
RICHARD SMITH.

May 2, 1794. 2

THIS is to give public notice, that I shall leave America for the West-Indies in all May, those persons indebted to Dr. RICHARD TOOTELL, late of this city, or to RICHARD TOOTELL, merchant, Annapolis, by bond, note, or open account, will please to call on me at my store, or Mr. Henry Warfield, my attorney in fact, until I return from the West-Indies. RICHARD TOOTELL.

Annapolis, May 8, 1794. 2

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY ONEAL WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS KING,
RICHARD WELCH, } Executors.
2

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land, called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH, according to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

April 19, 1794. 4X

BADGER,

Is in high order, and stands this season at the Haylands, the seat of JAMES CARROLL, on Rhode river, and covers mares at thirty shillings each.

BADGER is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, strong and active, four years old this spring; he was got by the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose stock stands in the highest estimation of any in the state of Maryland for carriage and saddle horses, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare whose pedigree is unknown.

Good pasturage at 3/9 per week, but no warranty against escapes or accidents.

If the money is not paid on or before the first day of November next, the sum to be paid for each mare will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the option of the proprietor of the horse.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Haylands, February 29, 1794. 9

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The signature, *Wm. Patterson*, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.

No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them, of the following description, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WM. PATTERSON, President
of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794. 4

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring states are requested to republish the above.

By order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the second June next, at the late dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, in St. Mary's county,

THE personal property belonging to the deceased, consisting of NEGROES, HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, KITCHEN and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; also about SIX HOGSHEADS of TOBACCO. The terms of sale CASH.

Those who have claims against the said Cartwright, are desired to produce them for settlement, and such as are indebted to make payment to

PHILIP KEY
AND } Attornies for Elizabeth K. Cartwright,
JAMES KILGOUR, } the administratrix.

April 20th, 1794. 3

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, and continue sitting from day to day, until Saturday the twenty-fourth day of the same month, to hear and determine upon appeals made by any person on the lists of assessment in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid.

By order, 3
NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax.

RAN AWAY from his overseer, at my plantation on Herring creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 23d instant, a negro man by the name of CHARLES; he is a small slim made fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with gray eyes for one of his colour, flat nose, down look, wide mouth, and stammers a little in his speech if scared or in a hurry to speak; he is very fond of snuff, and generally has a box. Whoever will take up said negro CHARLES, and secure him in any gaol in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if brought home, shall receive SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, paid by

JOHN WEEMS, of Weems's Forest,
Calvert county.

April 24th, 1794. 3

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport church, a light bay GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, appears to be about four or five years old, branded on the off buttock with something like Wh joined together, his left hind foot white, a star in his forehead, a large snip on his nose, and his tail docked. The owner is desired to prove his property in said gelding, pay charges, and take him from

JAMES G. WATSON.

April 24, 1794. 3X

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tuesdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, at the Head of South river, four days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white, five years old this spring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew, and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse Venetian, imported by captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.

Fayette will be at his stand at Mr. Thomas Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at six dollars each, and five shillings to the groom, if one mare only, but if the same person sends two or three mares, one guinea each, and if four or more mares, four dollars each, and two shillings and sixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of November, if not, eight dollars each mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares of Mr. Bicknell at 2/6. per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1794. 7

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, some time about the last of December, or first of January past, a PACKET (which contained a number of papers) directed to THOMAS MARSH FORMAN. The papers can be of no use or value to any one but the subscriber, who will feel himself much obliged to the finder, or the person who has the possession of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the enclosed papers, to major SWAN, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward, for

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

April 10, 1794. 4

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE,
22 Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coatee and jacket, leather breeches, boots, a round hat, and blue surtout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very little lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plaits in his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well fixed, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PACA

Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794. 4

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpose for which my lottery was instituted, and sensible that nothing short of a successful and speedy execution can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to me, or John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; or William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I the flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wishes to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore, be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Washington county, March 25, 1794. 7

☞ EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

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And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
10 Of both
HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

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Linen and Cotton
RAGS,
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A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

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Annapolis, December 4, 1793. 19

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